

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC!

Vienna Conference Broken off

Bombardment of Sevastopol

Louis Napoleon Going to the Crimea

Austria Taking Sides with Russia

New York, May 4.

The Atlantic has arrived.

The Vienna Conference has been broken off.

Sevastopol has been bombarded since the 25th.

The new British gun has been taken.

Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by the Empress, has been one week in England, immensely glorified.

The British loan is £16,000,000 sterling, to be taken by the Rothschilds.

England assents to Louis Napoleon taking command of the allied army in the Crimea—regarded as doubtful, though it is rumored.

The Vienna Conference was broken off after the 12th session. There are strong indications that Austria will not act against Russia.

Lord John Russell and Mr. Derby De L'Hays have left Vienna.

The bombardment of Sevastopol commenced with 500 guns on the 9th, and continued incessantly to the 13th. Assault is not practicable, but will strain it possible.

Richardson, Spencer & Co. quote provisions at a slight advance. The market closed with an active demand.

Baring Bros. quote the iron market steady and unchanged.

The steamer Asia arrived at Liverpool on the 23d ult.

All hopes of Austria taking the field against Russia are at an end.

From the seat of war we learn that during the first two days of the bombardment the fire of the besiegers was much heavier than that from the city, and much damage was done to the Russian works.

During the night of the 9th the left attack of the allies obtained considerable advantage over the Russians. The Russians were twice dislodged from a fortified position, and remained in the hands of the French.

Five out of seven admirals of the Russian fleet in Sevastopol have either died or been killed since the siege began.

Gortschakoff has published an address to the garrison, in which he states that matters look more encouraging to the besieged.

Serious trouble had been created at Krajova by the brutal conduct of the Austrian officers. The people attacked the Austrians and drove them from the city.

The official statements return 247 killed on both sides. The excitement continues, and deputations have been sent to the Sultan, at Constantinople, to demand justice.

Operations for strengthening the Russian forts in the Baltic are going forward with great activity, and 20,000 troops will concentrate in the Baltic provinces.

Most of the British advanced squadron are detained in the Great Belt by ice.

Parliament assembled on the 10th ult.

The estimates of expenses of the Government are £28,339,000; the revenues are estimated £28,339,000.

It is thought that much party discord will arise from the manner of securing the new loan, as it involves a great principle of finance.

The visit of the Emperor and Empress of France created a perfect furor of excitement. The Emperor made a speech on the occasion of his reception by the Lord Mayor of London, which gave great satisfaction.

Mr. Maynard was entertained on board the clipper ship Donald McKay.

The captain of the Boston ship Enoch train has been fined £10 for taking an excess of passengers.

The Russian prize Sitka, has been handed over to the French.

Two thousand colliers at Wigton are on a strike.

Roebuck's committee is progressing with its investigations.

LATEST.

London, April 23, 11-2 o'clock—Gen. Canrobert telegraphs on the 17th that the fire continued unabated, chiefly by the artillery, but the engineers were operating and have effected much nearer to the place.

Another report says that the loss of life on both sides has been very great, and that accounts of war had been held, when they concluded to continue the fire one week longer and then result.

A CAPACIOUS CARRY BAG.—Merrill occasionally meets with a shock that is a lesson to all concerned, especially to the victim. On the Cleveland cars a day or two since, coming to Buffalo, was a stout man, going to New York to buy goods. He was not what might be called a stumpy man, but he was one, who, when there was a cent due him that swindling might deprive him of, would sacrifice a \$50 bill to save the copper. Our friend had started from Cleveland without any breakfast, and when Erie "howled" in sight, he gathered himself up for a general skirmish for any and all kinds of provisions. He had a carpet bag with him, and going in to the dining-room at Erie, deposited his carpet bag on one chair, while he took another by his side. He was lost for about ten minutes—perfectly oblivious to anything, save that he had a flowered consciousness of something rapidly and agreeably filling up his "inward." About this time, the landlady came around and stopping by her friends chair, ejaculated, "Dollar sir?" "A dollar," thought the eating man—"a dollar—thought you only charged fifty cents a meal for one—ch!" "That's right," said meanness, "but I count your carpet bag one, since it occupies a seat." (The table was far from being crowded.)—Our friend expostulated, but the landlady insisted, and the dollar was reluctantly paid forth. The landlady passed on. Our friend deliberately arose and opening his carpet bag, full in its wide mouth, discharging into it saying "Carpet bag—it seems you're an individual—a human individual, since you're in it—least I've paid for you, and now you eat—upon which, he seized everything eatable within his reach, nuts, raisins, apples, cakes, pies, and said the words of the brat-caken, the delight of his brother passengers, and discomfited of the landlady, phlegmatically went and took his seat in the cars. He said he had provisions enough to last him to New York, after a bonafide supply had been served out in the cars. There was at least \$80 worth in the bag—upon which the landlady scolded nothing in the way of profit—so much for meanness.—Buffalo Republic.

THE BELMONT CHRONICLE.

"Eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

Thursday Morning, May 10, 1855.

13th July Convention.

While we rejoice at the unanimity with which the Republican press of Ohio have settled down on the day to hold the next Convention, we cannot but regret that there should be such an effort on the part of the same press to forestall the action of that Convention by bringing forward a number of candidates for the various offices. Gentlemen of the press must not fancy for a single moment that they are the people, and push forward their particular friends. For our part we have not the least fear but that a Convention got up after the style of that of last year will nominate the right kind of men—men that no man need hesitate to vote for—men "honest, capable and faithful" to discharge the duties of their respective offices. The next Convention must be what the last one was—a gathering of the people—men actuated by a love of freedom, and a determination to "crash out" the last vestige of servitude from Northern breasts. Our opponents may meet us with the plea that there is now no occasion for our action, for the Nebraska Bill, which was the origin of our party is a law of the land, and should not be resisted. And was not the Missouri Compromise Act, so called, a law of the land? It was set aside and so can the Nebraska Bill be repealed—yes, and it must be!

That Bill was not the sole cause of the origin of the new party. As it was the last feather that broke the camel's back, so was it that crowning act of the slavery propagandists North and South which exhausted the patience of honest men of all parties and caused them to fuse into one grand mass which is destined to swallow up all other parties. Slavery is but another term for greed, and since the erection of our Republic it has been crying out continually—"Give! give!" At the framing of the Federal Constitution it only prayed to be recognized, but since that time it has grown more and more impudent, and we are now told that if we dare to interfere with it the Union shall be dissolved. One man in the Legislative halls of our Republic tells us that he expects to live to see the day when he can call the roll at his slaves beneath Bunker Hill monument, and freedom is continually insulted in her own home. Are these things no provocation to the origin of an anti-slavery party? Can men—sons of the sire of '76—humly see our fair name traduced—our flag dishonored and remain mute? Never!

By our devotion to the Republican party of Ohio we deprecate the spirit, too common among our brethren of the press, of bringing forward their favorites. We too, have our friends, men whom we think competent to fill any offices in the state, but we are willing to forego our own preferences, and become subservient in all things to the will of the people's Convention of July 13th. We were led to make the foregoing remarks at this time by observing in the Ohio State Journal of the 5th inst., seven names of candidates for the office of Governor, nine for Lieutenant Governor, three for Secretary of State, four for Treasurer of State, four for Auditor of State; eight for Board of Public Works, seven for Attorney General and nine for Supreme Court Judge. The Journal itself has not been particularly favorable to this plan of announcing, yet at the same time it countenances it. We claim that it is prejudicial to the best interests of the party, and we will ever oppose it.

The Newspaper.

Every man who reads a newspaper, and we pity the man who does not, imagines that if he was but the editor of a paper he would show the world what a newspaper should be. Every one will acknowledge that the best making the only man who is capable of making a preactable covering for the foot—that any one but a regular hatter would furnish a "shocking bad hat," and that a house carpenter of all others is the only man to be trusted with the construction of a house, yet at the same time they think "anybody can edit a newspaper." As a test we will vacate our chair for a week, gladly, if any body wishes to try it, if they agree to be responsible for the damages resulting from their incapacity, or negligence.

It is the duty of an editor to "show the very age and body of the time in which we live its form and pressure." In doing this he is not to work alone. Every subscriber to a newspaper, and every citizen in a community has an interest in keeping up his paper, and to this end he should exert himself to send to the editor all items of news coming under his observation which could be of any possible interest to any number of persons. The state of the crops, the health of a neighborhood, deaths, and marriages are ever welcome to the columns of a newspaper, and they are eagerly looked for by the readers.

The nature of an editor's business is such as to keep him almost constantly at home, and it is therefore utterly impossible for him to collect, personally, local information from all parts of a county or state: much as he may desire to do so. If every one would take the interest in this matter they should do a newspaper would then be more like what it should be, a newspaper. With plenty of local items, and a sufficiency of "material aid" an editor's life would be a pleasant one.

The new council of Gainesville, Ala., has put the liquor license up to \$2,000, and no quantity to be sold less than 20 gallons.

The Foreign News we publish this week in another column will be found of more than ordinary interest. The Vienna Conference, from which so much was expected in the way of bringing about a reconciliation of the present existing difficulties, and the establishment of peace, has been broken up, and the conference, for the present at least, entirely abandoned. The allies have commenced bombarding Sevastopol.

It is rumored that England assents to Louis Napoleon taking command of the allied army in the Crimea. He evidently thinks that he will himself succeed in subduing a nation which proved too much for his illustrious but too ambitious uncle. He will probably find, in the language of a familiar ditty, that the Crimea "is a hard road to travel." The war may now be considered as commenced, and further advances from the field of action will be looked for with much interest.

STATE FAIR AT LAST.

By referring to an article in another portion of to day's paper it will be seen that the State Board of Agriculture have at last concluded to hold a State Fair the present year. The place is to be Columbus, and the time from the 18th to the 21st days of September next. This, we think, will be a satisfactory arrangement, as the location is central and of easy access, and time is suitable. We rejoice for the interests of agriculture in our State that the fair is to be held this year as usual. Had there been none the present year, it would have been difficult to have a good one next year. The railroad companies, by their liberality in agreeing to carry stock and articles for exhibition free, deserve great praise, as a withholding of that privilege would have put a stop to the Fair entirely.

It has ever been our aim to give every one with whom we deal fair play, and such will be our desire so long as we continue in business. Mr. Clayland (the late township Clerk) requests us to say that the reason of the misunderstanding in reference to some land in Sub-District No. 14 in this township, is that there is a mistake in the map furnished by him to the County Auditor.

The mistake is in the course of the creek which is the section line. This, then will account for apparent conflict in the statements of the Auditor and Mr. C. We have no interest in this matter but think that the sub. statement is required at our hands, at the present time.

The Massillon News says that 29,059, 914 lbs of Iron Ore were received in that town during the year ending November last. This is principally taken from the hills of Tuscarawas County, and does not embrace the whole amount derived from that source, as much is shipped to other points. The M. & T. R. R. goes directly through this rich iron region, and we think it would be a good idea for the company to erect works on the line of the road, and manufacture their own rails. It would be a saving on the first cost, and an entire saving of the carriage.

The Tuscarawas Advocate learns that the wheat crop looks encouraging through that county, and unless injured by the weevil or rust there will be a larger crop than they have had for many years.

The 2d Series of the Ohio School Library is now ready for distribution to Townships.

Tp. Clerks and Recorders are requested to call at the Auditor's Office immediately, and get their Books.

DOES THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION OF THE SOUTH TEND TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF MIND?

By a table in the last Scientific American we see that out of 820 patents issued during the year 1853 only sixty six were invented in the Southern States, while seven hundred and fifty four were invented in the North. Now what does this go to show, if it does not prove conclusively that the institution of Slavery not only confines the body, but cramps the mind. And yet men are now trying to extend this institution over territory once dedicated to freedom forever.

We clip the following article from the N. Y. Herald. During the presidential campaign which resulted in the election of Gen. Pierce, the Herald was one of Pierce's firmest friends. After the Gen's elevation his course did not exactly coincide with the Herald's ideas of meum and tuum, and forthwith it "fell a cursing like a very drab, a scullion." The following is one of the hundreds of articles in which it "pitched into" the President. There's method and a vast deal of consistency in it all.

COUNTRY NEGROES OF WAR.—We notice that our country exchanges reach us full of warlike anticipations—some rejoicing, others lamenting over the prospect which they see before them, according to the degree of pugnacity and the party predilections of their editors. They all think that Mr. Pierce is going to stir up a war with Spain. Herein lies the error. No man acquainted with the character of the President would ever believe him capable of going to war with any power stronger than the late free city of Greytown. He is a blusterer: blusters on all subjects, the loudest when he means the least; has always been in the habit of blustering, and is known at this day by many old friends at Concord, New Hampshire, as the most thorough blusterer and braggadochio of his acquaintance. All this noise of war is a mere thing. If Mr. Pierce had meant anything, he would have met the Peace Committee with flourish and wordy thunder! Depend upon it, when a man in the President's position intends to go to war—to do an act, in short, which may cost the lives of thousands of his fellow countrymen, and the expenditure of millions of money—he does not go about it in a blustering, windy way. He talks little and quietly; and if people come to him with complaints against the enemy, he notes them carefully, but is much more likely to grow pale, silent and thoughtful than to burst into a fury, and threaten and vociferate. The men who bawl and bluster back out in the end. Of these Franklin Pierce.

INDEPENDENT JOURNAL.

So far as the following article from the N. Y. Tribune refers to the Pittsburgh Gazette we heartily endorse it. We do not receive "a more manly, or untrammelled" journal than this same Pittsburgh Gazette. Bold, fearless, and uncompromising when battling for the right, we sometimes fancy that when he drew the sword against slavery and kindred abominations he threw away the scabbard, and he can not sheathe his trenchant blade even if he desired.

"We think our readers will agree with us that the past few years have witnessed the growth in this country of a more manly and untrammelled journalism than we possessed before. We now have newspapers which are worthy of the name; which are so truly the organs of the best public opinion that they can deal with parties and party leaders on terms of absolute independence; and which entertain to just a sense of their real dignity that they would perish rather than compromise a principle or prostitute a truth for the sake of office or other personal commodity. In speaking of this kind of journalism the names of the National Era, The Pittsburgh Gazette, and The Buffalo Democracy spontaneously suggest themselves; there are others worthy to be mentioned, but our object is simply to illustrate our proposition; and as no member of the profession can be in doubt as to which category he belongs, it is hardly necessary to extend the list."

Return of Governor Reeder from Kansas—His Account of the Interference of the Missourians in the Election.

EASTON, Pa., April 30.

Governor Reeder, of the Territory of Kansas, arrived here to-day, and met with an enthusiastic reception from his friends and former neighbors. He reached Philadelphia at noon, and was there met and escorted to the Customhouse Square, in Easton, by a large concourse of citizens. On arriving at the Courthouse, he was welcomed by J. M. Porter, Esq., who complimented the Governor on the able manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office.

Governor Reeder, in reply, expressed in a feeling manner and in eloquent terms the grateful impression made by the warm and enthusiastic reception given by so large an assembly of his fellow citizens. He referred to the reports and fraud and outrage upon the part of the Missourians in the Kansas election, and emphatically confirmed the worst statement which had preceded his arrival. He said his opinions on the subject of popular sovereignty had undergone no change, but the conduct of the people on the border counties of Missouri had astonished and amazed him by their reckless disregard of all laws, compacts and constitutions.

The Territory of Kansas had been invaded by a regular organized army, armed to the teeth, who took possession of the ballot boxes, and made up a Legislature to suit the purposes of the pro-slavery party. Kansas was subdued, subjected and conquered by armed men from Missouri, but her citizens were resolved never to give up their fight for freedom and the independence of their soil from foreign control and interference. Missouri would be called upon to disavow all sympathy with these border ruffians; and if she refused, the South would be called upon to discontinue her. If the South refused, the solemn duty would devolve upon the North to take up the matter, so that the rights of her sons, who have settled in Kansas on the faith of solemn compacts, shall be vindicated and sustained.

He declared that the accounts of the fierce outrages and wild violence perpetrated at the late election in Kansas, as published in the Northern papers, were not exaggerated, and he concluded by saying that Kansas was now a conquered country—conquered by force of arms; but the citizens were resolved never to yield their rights, and he relied upon the North to aid them by demonstrations of public sentiment and other legal means, till they shall be fully and triumphantly vindicated.

Advertisements. Your Business.

Do not hide your light under a bushel. Whatever your occupation or calling may be, if it needs support from the public, advertise it thoroughly and efficiently, in some shape or other, that will arrest public attention. I freely confess that what success I have had in life may fairly be attributed more to the public press than to nearly all other causes combined. There may possibly be occupations that do not require advertising, and that it did not pay. This is only when advertising is done sparingly and grudgingly. Homoeopathic doses of advertising will not pay, perhaps—it is like half a portion of physic—making the patient sick, but effecting nothing. Advertise liberally, and the cure will be sure and permanent. Some say they "cannot afford to advertise;" they mistake—they cannot afford not to advertise. In this country, where everybody reads the newspapers, the man must have a thick skull who does not see that these are the cheapest and best mediums through which he can speak to the public, where he is to find his customers. Put on the appearance of business, and generally the reality will follow. The farmer plants his seed, and while he is sleeping his corn and potatoes are growing. So with advertising. While you are sleeping or eating, or conversing with one set of your customers, your advertisement is being read by hundreds and thousands of persons who never saw you, nor heard of your business, and never would, had it not been for your advertisement appearing in the newspapers. The business men of this country do not, as a general thing, begin to appreciate the advantages of advertising thoroughly. Occasionally the public are roused at witnessing the success of a Swain, a Brandreth, a Townsend, a Genin, or a Root, and express astonishment at the rapidity with which these gentlemen acquire fortunes, not reflecting that the same path is open to all who dare pursue it. But it needs nerve and faith—the former to enable you to launch out thousands on the uncertain waters of the future; the latter to teach you that, after many days, it shall surely return, bringing an hundred and a thousand fold to him who appreciates the advantages of printers' ink properly applied.

The Mob and Riot at Chicago.

We have before us the Chicago papers of Monday, by which we are put in possession of the facts connected with the late serious disturbance in that city.

Thirty-three persons, we believe entirely Germans, had been arrested for violating a city ordinance against the sale of spirituous liquors on Sunday. The cases were to be heard, and the legal points argued before Judge KECCKR, on Saturday. It was claimed that the repealing clause to the late temperance law of that State also repealed all laws prohibiting or restricting the sale of liquors till the 1st of July, and that all persons had a right to sell, &c., till that time.—There was much excitement, as bad men had instigated the Germans to resist the execution of the law. When the court room doors were opened, there was a tremendous rush to get into the room. Not one-tenth could find entrance. They were noisy and excited, and created so much confusion that the court was finally compelled to order the room to be cleared of all except the attorneys and suitors.

While these proceedings were going on within the Court House, an immense mob of the lowest class of the German population assembled in the vicinity of that place. They came armed and made open declarations that if the court decided against the prisoners, they would attack the Court House, murder the Mayor, liberate the prisoners, and sack the office of the Chicago Tribune, which had made itself obnoxious to them by its advocacy of temperance, and its determination to see the laws enforced.

Randolph street soon became so crowded that persons on business and in carriages could not pass. The police attempted to keep it clear. They were resisted, and some severe fighting ensued. The officers acted like heroes, and, in spite of the numbers and resistance of the German mob, succeeded in arresting and taking to jail some of the "ring-leaders. A noisy, braying scamp, by the name of LA-RUE, attempted to address the mob, to encourage them to violence, but when he had uttered about a half a dozen sentences, the Sheriff and posse were held of him, and in spite of his resistance, marched him off to jail. The ring-leaders being imprisoned the mob gradually dispersed and retired to the German part of the city.

Here, all was excitement. Armed bands were organizing and everything indicated a desperate attack upon the jail, &c., by the Dutch. The Mayor at once ordered out the military companies, and prepared for resistance.

At 4 o'clock the mob, preceded by men armed with loaded muskets &c., made a rush from the German neighborhood, upon the Court House square. There were about 200 of them armed, and in advance of the main body.

The troops soon arrived, and were stationed to the best advantage. The artillery brigade placed their guns so to command Clark La Salle and Randolph streets. Additional arrests were made. The energy of the police was, throughout the entire affair, very brave as lions, together with the prompt action of the military, soon brought the rioters to a sense of their position. Fifty or sixty of their principal men were in jail, many of them with broken heads. The triumph of law and order was complete. There was much threatening and loud talk in the German part of the city, but they were effectually broken and cowed, and were finally made sensible of the fact that, while they remained in this country, they must obey the laws.

Martial law continued in the city till Tuesday, when it became evident that the trouble was over, at least for the present. It is impossible to estimate the moral effect of this affair upon all parties. The Americans, being the friends of law and order and temperance, have shown themselves equal to the crisis. The Germans were taught that they must behave themselves, and that all attempts to overawe the Court, and set at defiance the laws, will be sure to meet with a terrible rebuke. It is a regular whisky riot. It shows to what extremes these ignorant foreigners may be led by designing men and base demagogues. Throughout the State this conduct of the liquor interests will nerve the arm of temperance men, and cause thousands to be active in securing the vote of the people for the sanction of the temperance law, that would otherwise have been indifferent of the result.—St. Journal.

OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—The Board re-assembled yesterday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment. Pres at same as before, with the addition of J. L. Cox.

The committee appointed to confer with Railroad officers, reported a written guarantee from the principal roads, centering in Columbus, restoring former facilities to exhibitors at the State Fair. Whereupon on motion of Jos. Sullivan, it was unanimously resolved that the sixth Ohio State Fair be held in Columbus on the 18th to 21st days of September next; with the usual guarantee of \$3,000, and the free use of suitable grounds; which contingency was provided for by an obligation containing numerous signatures, and personally indorsed by A. Felling of the Neil House, and C. P. L. Butler.

The Board then proceeded to appoint awarding committees in the various classes, which being judiciously disposed of, and the program list judiciously amended, the Board adjourned at 12 M. to-day, after a session of uncommon unanimity of good feeling, and in fine spirits for the future prospects of their labor. [Journal.]

REMOVAL OF J. F. POLK, Esq.—The removal of J. F. Polk, Esq. from a clerkship in the Treasury Department, is officially announced in the Union of this morning. Mr. Polk was first appointed by General Jackson, in the year 1831, and has enjoyed the confidence of every succeeding administration.—He is, and always has been a Democrat. A more worthy or efficient clerk has not probably filled a desk in any department of the Government, since its organization. He is, moreover, a man of learning, a sincere Christian, an accomplished gentleman. But, he is a firm and unswerving Protestant, and has freely and ably employed his pen in exposing the assumptions, the invasions, and the corruptions of the Church of Rome.—Herein and nothing else, is his offense! He has been removed from office by this administration, merely because he has written and spoken in defence of the religion of Luther and Melancthon, of Taylor and Barrow, of Wesley and Whitfield, of Edwards and Dwight, of White and Madison, and Moore! For this cause, and this cause alone, has Josiah F. Polk, a Protestant, been removed from office, and S. C. Ford, a bigoted Roman Catholic, appointed in his place!—Wash. Oregonian.

For the Belmont Chronicle.

Morris, Ill., May 3, 1855.

Mr. Editor.—Having promised you, that if I met with any thing in my journeyings, of general interest to your readers, that I would communicate it for your paper, I have concluded, now that I have located myself amid the beautiful prairies of the far West, that stretch out upon every hand, carpeting the earth with green, and presenting a most inviting prospect to the eye, whilst it exhilarates the drooping spirits, that I would endeavor to comply with my promise. Not however because I feel any degree of confidence, that I will be able to interest them in the least, but because I know that Editors of newspapers are generally desirous of spreading before the public a variety of matter, and it may be a relief to the reader to turn from your Editorials, laden with sound sense and sound logic, or from the beautiful rhetoric of your other more gifted correspondents, to the trivial matter and incoherent style of your humble servant.

In company with your intelligent and respected fellow citizen William Warren, left Wheeling for this Western country on the steamer Swallow, bound for St. Louis, with a goodly number of passengers. The number was greatly increased however at Cincinnati. Indeed the boat from that port to St. Louis seemed to be crowded to its utmost capacity. Nearly all were emigrants for the West. A majority of whom seemed to be bound for Kansas and Nebraska. It only was this boat crowded, but every other Western bound boat seemed equally as much so. And judging from the number of steamers lying at the St. Louis wharf, destined for the upper Missouri and its tributaries, with the great crowds of emigrants upon them, I have no doubt that for the greater proportion of the vast flood of emigration which passes through this channel is sweeping onward to these countries. And I am equally certain, from my own observation, and from the information which I get through other and reliable sources, that the great body of this emigration is from the North and opposed to the introduction of Slavery. And yet it would seem from the unprecedented outrages of the Missourians, committed at the polls, from the utter disregard which the Slavery propagandists evince for the sacred right of suffrage—that unless the most determined front is presented by the friends of freedom in the territory of Kansas, backed up it may perhaps be necessary, by the power and the influence of the North, its fertile, virgin soil, once dedicated by solemn ordinance to Freedom will be overwhelmed and buried beneath the dark curse of Slavery. Shall this thing be! How much longer are we to submit to these outrages! Shall it be until the yoke of servitude is fastened upon our necks and we become powerless in the hands of Slavery!—until this blighting curse rests like a deadly incubus upon all the land! Rather shall not the country and the world yet learn that there is a North—that she dares and will assert her rights! I trust that those Northern men by whose aid the barriers to oppression were broken down, and by which its dark tide was permitted to sweep over this broad territory and thereafter to engulf it forever beneath its torrid waves, will yet learn to tremble more and more at the handwriting upon the wall in which is traced their doom.

We had several slaveholders on board the boat, some of whom had their human chattels with them. They were at first noted in their denunciation of those who could not see the beauties of the "peculiar institution," which they spared no pains to portray in its most wretched colors. It afforded me no little gratification as we moved down the placid current to the Ohio, to point out the great contrast in the improvement and appearance of the country along the Northern and Southern shores of the river, which strike every observer so forcibly, and to ask the cause of the difference. It was, I fancied, an argument ad hominem. There is but one reason for it, which is equally apparent to all.—Upon the one side Freedom reigns. The laborer is remunerated for his services. It is not looked upon as disreputable to earn one's bread by the "sweat of the brow." Hands scarred by honest toil are honorable. Upon the other side the laborer is driven to his unwilling task under the lash. Honest toil is looked down upon by those who drive about in their gilded carriages, spending their lives in riot and dissipation at the expense of the unrequited labor of human beings degraded to the condition of brutes. Shall such a curse as this with all its attendant evils be extended farther over our fertile and beautiful country! But I have permitted my ideas to run off in a channel that I did not intend.

After looking about a good deal with a view to finding a location, I have at last concluded to fix down my stakes in this place. So I may be found now seated in my office, waiting with all the patience I can command for clients to call and entrust me with their suits. And will I am waiting which may be long enough indeed, suppose I occupy a few moments in giving you a description of the place.

The city of Morris, (for it has a city charter, in view doubtless more of what the place is destined to be than what it now is,)—the city of Morris then is situated upon the North bank of the Illinois river, on the Illinois canal and on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad; 60 miles by railroad from Chicago, and numbers now about 2000 inhabitants. The most of the town is built upon a high prairie, whilst a portion of its neat white frame houses peer out from a beautiful scattering grove of natural forest trees on the North East. It is regularly laid off into wide and commodious streets at right angles to each other. The houses are nearly all neat frames, painted white with pretty green yards in front, and scattered over a good deal of ground. Considerable care seems to be devoted to the planting of shade trees and shrubbery. The Illinois here is a beautiful stream and the opposite shore is fringed by heavy forest timber. It is now crossed by a ferry, but it is expected that a bridge will be thrown across within the last six or seven years, and is now growing very rapidly. A great many buildings will be put up this summer. The busy hummer of the workman is now heard in every part of the town. I think there is no doubt but that it is destined to be a city of several thousand inhabitants. It is doubtless as healthy a location as is to be found on the river. Coal is found in great quantities here and the place has many superior advantages for manufacturing purposes. It is a great depot for corn and other produce raised on the fine prairies surrounding it, and shipped from here by canal and railroad. The people are intelligent and enterprising, do their own thinking, and disdain to be ruled by demagogues. The

little giant" came here last fall to enlighten the people, but his own meeting passed resolutions condemning him.

But I must close. My communication is already too lengthy I fear. J. W. N.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Blackwood for April has been received from the enterprising publishers in New York Leonard Scott & Co.—The contents are:—

"How to dress him, Psychological Lectures; Zuldee, a Romance—part 5th; Notes, on Canada and the North-West States of America; Charles Dickens; State of the Militia; The death of Nicholas; The story of the Campaign, written in a tent in the Crimea—part 5th."

The leading article, "How to dress him" is a searching, scathing examination of the manner in which the British army is clothed under the present system, and the adaptation, &c., of the various articles of dress to the comfort of the wearers. The story of the Campaign is a history of the war with Russia, as seen by an eye witness. Blackwood is published for \$3.00 per year by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, N. Y.

Political Prospects.

It is amusing to see how narrow is the horizon to the vision of some observers. The common remark as to these near-sighted individuals, that they cannot see an inch from their own noses, is very true, and it would appear that all argument tending to convince such persons, that any voice should be listened to save their own dulcet tones, is lost. A contemporary in an adjoining county has made up his mind that Mr. Chase should be the Fusion candidate for Governor, and hence in accordance with his contracted vision, says that there is no need of a convention at all; the people have willed that Mr. C. be the candidate, and that will must be obeyed, we agree, that the wishes of the people are to be obeyed, but we deny that any editor is sufficiently omniscient to determine what that will is. So far as Mr. Chase is concerned, we shall support him for Governor with hearty good will, when a convention shall express its preference for him, but it is not well for any editor to be so supremely selfish as to suppose that Ohio is locked up in his sanctum. The Buckeye State has length and breadth, and contains an immense population, and the views feelings, yes, prejudices of this vast territory and its swarming numbers, must be consulted. There is one grand point toward which all outside of the ranks of the Administration party are pressing, and it matters but little what path we tread, so long as we are certain of attaining the desired goal. It is the redemption of selfishness for one man, or one class of men, to print out their own favorite way, and say to the whole mass of voters "walk ye in it." Rather let us bury all personal predilections, and individual preferences, for the good of a common cause, and meeting together in a spirit of harmony and compromise, select such a standard bearer as shall most successfully lead on the Anti-Nebraska column to a second and overwhelming victory.

In this connection we commend and indorse the remarks of the Norwalk Reflector, which are as follows:

"The time is approaching for the selection of candidates for State officers, by the Republicans; and there can be no